The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE SUPREME Court of the United States decided at their recent term that the homestead exemptions applied to executions issued on judgments in favor of the government just as they do on those in favor of individuals. The case went up on appeal from Wisconsin, and this decision overrules the decision upon the same point rendered by Judge Dick, of this State, in February, 1882, in a case from this county. We alluded to this decision of Judge Dick in the Record of March 9th, 1882, and expressed our surprise thereat. A man in this county, named Howell, was a licensed distiller, and an action was brought by the government upon his warehouse bond, and judgment was obtained against him and his securities. Execution was issued and the marshal made return that no levy was made because the defendants owned no property in excess of their homestead exemptions. The District Attorney thereupon made a motion that another execution be issued and the marshal be directed, "to make a levy and sale of the property of defendants without regard to such exemptions." Judge Dick granted this motion and rendered an elaborate opinion, in which he held that "State exemption laws cannot apply to any debt, obligation, duty or liability due from a citizen to the United States." Accordingly executions were issued, and the homesteads of quite a number of our countymen were levied upon and sold by the marshal. And now the Supreme Court of the United States decide that these homesteads should have been exempted, and in contrast with Judge Dick's opinion they hold that, "Nothing can be more clear than this, as a recognition by Congress, that in case of executions upon judgments in civil actions the United States are subject to the same exemptions as apply to private individuals by the law of the State in which the property levied on is found."

This decision is eminently right and proper and places the government on the same footing with other creditors.

THE RAILROAD election held at Raleigh, on last Saturday, resulted in the defeat of the proposed subscription. Our readers will remember that an election was held last April in Wake county upon the question of subscribing $100,000 towards building the Albemarle and Raleigh railroad, and the subscription was defeated by a large majority. At that election Raleigh township and some other townships (through which the proposed road would run) voted in favor of the county's subscription, but the remaining townships voted almost solidly against it. It was then proposed to hold elections only in those townships, which had favored the county subscription, and let these townships subscribe certain amounts without the rest of the county being responsible therefor. Accordingly these townships held elections last Saturday, and all except two, voted against subscription. It is thought, therefore, that the proposed road will not be built, at least not for sometime yet.

It would seem to us, an outsider, that Raleigh must do something and that soon, to retain (and we may say, regain) the large trade that has been going there of late years. We have often heard the merchants of Raleigh say that more trade goes to their city from Chatham than from any other county, but we know that this trade is decreasing and we think will continue to decrease. Much of this trade now goes to Durham, and many of our countymen find that this growing town offers them the best and most accessible market, to which they can haul their produce. In a few months the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad will be extended through the western part of Chatham, and all the trade from that section will then be diverted from Raleigh and go to Greensboro' and Fayetteville. The completion of that road will cut off much of Raleigh's trade, just as Fayetteville was injured by the extension of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line road to Hamlet.

THE REVENUE districts have been changed, or rather will be changed on the 1st day of July. This is done in pursuance of an act of the last Congress. The number will be reduced from 126 to 82, and there are quite a number of changes made in consolidating the old districts. This (Chatham) county will no longer be in the 4th district of which Col. Ike Young is collector, but will be in the 5th district, of which Dr. W. H. Wheeler, of Salem, is the newly appointed collector.

STAMPS on bank checks will not be used after next Saturday, the last Congress having abolished their use after that day. This tax affects so few of our readers that it may be necessary to explain what it is. During the war, when Congress passed the internal revenue law, a tax of two cents was levied on every bank check and this tax was paid by affixing a two cent stamp on every check. This tax has existed ever since and has affected a very small part of our population, as not many persons, except business men, ever use a check. The abolition of this tax, however, will be a great relief to our rich editors and preachers!

But to be serious, it does seem very unjust in Congress to abolish this tax and not abolish the tax on trace chains and other articles that are daily used by our farmers.

The Public Roads.

Bad roads are a great nuisance and cost the people much more than would be the tax to keep them in good condition. The grand jury of Pike county, Georgia, recently made a presentment of their roads, from which we copy the following:

"Not only does the condition of the public roads reflect the character of the civilization of a country, but also mirrors the character of the people for industry, intelligence, economy and thrift. Bad roads, like bad whiskey, not only make bad morals, but like bad whiskey imposes upon the people taxes heavy, "onerous" and, if we only pause to contemplate them, perfectly appalling. There is perhaps no tax so useless, so burdensome, and about which there is so much galling friction, as the tax imposed by bad roads. It is a tax upon mind, muscle, morals and material—upon man, beast and vehicle, upon time and sense, upon all things animate and inanimate that travel the highways. Grade, surface drain, and solidify the public highways, and a team that now takes to market 1,000 pounds could with equal facility take 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, thus almost doubling capacity. Or when twelve hours are now required to travel a given distance six or seven hours would be amply sufficient, thus saving much valuable time. And who does time is money or not, when rightly used it is certainly the essence of prosperity and the very soul of political economy. Vehicles that now last two to six years, would upon civilized and proper roads last eight to twelve years—one mule would do the work of two, a small one would do the work of a large one, all would last longer; and travel that is now a burden and a grief, would become pleasant post-time. There is no truer aphorism than that "money saved is money made," and there can be no question that good roads would be a great saving in time, power, machinery and money. Not only this, lands and homes are desirable and valuable in proportion as they are near or distant from the marts of trade and facilities of railroad travel and intercourse. Good roads place us in quick and easy communication with these essential advantages, and consequently enhance the value of our lands and their desirableness as homes. It would not be proper in a paper of this kind to enumerate and elaborate all the evils of bad roads or all the advantages of good ones. If all were not satisfied before, we trust that these suggestions will suffice to develope a determined purpose to rid ourselves of the shame and nuisance of bad and burdensome roads."

Obstructing the Mail.

From the Statesville Landmark.

Miss Mary Bennett, of Alexander county, was before United States Commissioner W. G. Bogle at Taylorsville, Monday, on a warrant sworn out by W. P. A. White, Esq., postmaster at McCurdy, Iredell county, under sections 3972 and 3995, charging her with obstructing the United States mail. Mrs. Kayle, of Yadkin county, has the contract to carry a semi-weekly mail from Hamptonville to Taylorsville and return. When petition was offered for the establishment of the McCurdy office, a plat of the roads leading to and from it was sent to the Postoffice Department. McCurdy is not exactly on the main road, but is reached from the main road on the Taylorsville side through a semi-public road which saves a good deal of time and about six miles travel per week. The Postmaster General adopted this as a post-road. The smaller road runs through the lands of Miss Bennett. Some time ago she stopped it up and the result is that the mail-rider now has to branch off of the public road to get to McCurdy and then double back to the main road. For closing the road in dispute Miss Bennett is indicted for obstruction. She claims that it was never anything but a private road, kept open by her sufferance, and that she had the right to shut it up at any moment. Mr. White claims that it has been a public road from time immemorial. The commissioner continued the case until the 27th inst., at Bennett's store, holding Miss Bennett in a bond of $100. The case has been the occasion of much talk and is one of great neighborhood interest.

Unprecedented rains in Southern Nebraska are reported. In Pawnee county alone sixteen lives were lost by floods and several others in adjoining counties.

The fifty members of the Texas Legislature, who were indicted some time ago for poker playing, have settled their cases without trial by the payment of fines and costs.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, '83.

Politics seem to be warming up to correspond with the weather. There is much interest here in the Ohio situation, and to say that the Republicans are exceedingly nervous but faintly expresses their feelings. Keynotes for '84 are being sounded in all directions, and the fine preliminary work of that campaign, so far as the candidates for nomination are concerned, is being quietly done. George Bliss, who has retired from the star route cases with a handsome pile in fees, is still about here and it is said will alternate between Washington and New York as the lieutenant of President Arthur in his fight for the Republican nomination. When Bliss was private secretary to Governor Morgan, he was the chief magistrate of the State to all intents and purposes, and it may be noticed that in conventions, in consultations and in all other places Macgregor Bliss is generally found at the head of the table, as it were. As the manipulator of Arthur's campaign he is a good deal more likely to succeed than he was at the head of the star route trial. He is just about tricky enough and unscrupulous enough to run a Republican campaign in these latter days of that once respectable party.

It is said that President Arthur's natural disposition to avoid trouble, to live quietly and to ignore the strifes of the day, would this incline him from the excessive labor entailed by a fight for the nomination. Don't let the other candidates make any such mistake. Arthur is a quiet, taciturn, self contained, self seeking man, undoubtedly, but there is a great deal of human nature in Arthur. He wasn't elected President, and it would be a very proud feather in his cap if, at the expiration of a third term and a half administration, he could be honored by his party with a nomination. That of itself would be an intensely gratifying circumstance. The election is another thing. It doesn't follow that if nominated he would be elected. The chances are pretty strong the other way. But as matters now stand he has the inside of the pole in the race for the nomination. Blaine is considered out of the way. Logan is very ambitious but Dorsey says no man can hold Logan off. There is not a strong man in the cabinet except Folger, and the latter's defeat last fall dug the pit into which his presidential aspirations necessarily fell. In the next Republican convention there will be 818 delegates. It will be necessary to secure, for a nomination, 410. As things look now, there is hardly any doubt that Arthur will go into that convention with the solid South at his back, and a solid South means that mysterious and significant number 306. That leaves 104 only to be obtained, with New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the boundless West to pick from. Let all the stalwarts, Republican statesmen look out for Arthur.

On the Democratic side there is a greater quantity of available timber, and the probabilities cannot be so closely balanced. The Republican organs are mourning in crocodile chief about the presidency of the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks, but they would not laugh so loud if there really was a certainty of Tilden being alive in the fall. To show the contrasting humor of the best Republicans I will quote the language of a well known Republican correspondent in the Philadelphia Press, which though Republican in under its present management, honest and outspoken: "Resolutions of that was urged in favor of Mr. Tilden when he was elected before. He is now older, but he is stronger and richer. In addition to all that was said of him during his first campaign, comes that vast sentiment which looks on the attempts of Republicans as well as Democrats. Estimable as Mr. Hayes may be in his private character, it would be supremest folly to argue, in the light of the Louisiana frauds, that there is not a very general conviction throughout the country that Tilden was not unfairly dealt with and, whether it is desirable to elect a Republican candidate at the next time or not—which is no matter the question here—there is no doubt that thousands and thousands of Republicans felt at the last election that it would be their duty, in case Tilden were re-nominated, to vote for him and give the old man another chance. I know I felt so, and I heard very, very many pronounced Republicans, who had never voted anything but the straight Republican ticket, say the same thing."

PAUL.

The Western Flood.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated 24th of June, says:

The river is still rising at this point, but more slowly than heretofore. The exact measurement cannot be given at this writing. The flood of district in the northern part of the city presents about the same appearance as for several days past. In the lumber district large gangs of men are still working on the levees and dykes which protect the different yards, and so far none of them have been flooded. A rise of another foot, however, will inundate all of them and 70,000,000 feet of lumber will be surrounded by from two to eight feet of water. Should this dreaded event occur it is expected that fully one-half of this lumber will be upset, in which case a great quantity of it no doubt would be floated away and lost.

At Alton, a slough about twenty miles above here, among some islands in the Mississippi River, which is used as a place of deposit for lumber, about thirty millions sawed boards in rafts are moored, and while the slough is reasonably secure, considerable apprehension is felt lest the rafts should be broken up and swept down the flood.

In East St. Louis proper the situation is much the same as yesterday. The Bowman dyke is still intact and protects the business part of the city but outside there is nothing but a watery waste.

Early this forenoon the water which broke through the Madison dyke yesterday morning reached a point a short distance above Venice and broke a fearful crevasse in the Chicago and Alton Railroad embankment. About six hundred feet of track seemed to sink and disappear in an instant, and the gap has been widening ever since. Parallel with this embankment are the tracks of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Wabash roads. These tracks could not withstand the terrific current which set in through the Chicago and Alton break and they, too, went down in quick succession cutting off all direct rail connection with the north. These breaks gave the water a speedy exit to the eastward, and all day a steady and rapid current has been passing out toward the Bluff. The water is now spreading over all the bottom land north of the old Ohio and Mississippi Railroad embankment which crosses the bottom between East St. Louis and Caseville. It does not seem possible to restore these tracks and the probabilities are that no efforts will be made to repair the embankment until the water recedes.

The break in the Chicago and Alton track has flooded nearly all the eastern part of Venice and forced many families to vacate their houses and seek safety on higher ground. Another part of the town is almost submerged. The Venice and Enterprise elevators are closed and stock yards on the bank of the river are no longer available for use. The damage to the elevators and stock yards is said to be from $10,000 to $12,000. All the country to the rear and east of Venice is inundated. The amount of farm land on the American bottoms north of East St. Louis is said to be from ten to fifteen thousand acres and the loss to crops is computed at not less than $200,000. This is the most moderate estimate, other statements putting both the area of land overflowed and the loss to the crops at much higher figures.

At East Carondelet, six miles below here, on the Illinois side of the river, the situation is said to be desperate. Fully three-fourths of the houses in the town are quartered in three school houses and a few residences on the high ground along the track of the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad. Most of these people are in a destitute condition, and unless they receive assistance there will be suffering among them.

From this point to the Bluffs, a distance of four miles, and southward for ten or twelve miles, the entire country is submerged and presents a scene of the utmost desolation and ruin. Had the floods held back two weeks longer the farmers could have saved most of their wheat and potatoes, as both were nearly ready for harvesting; but now everything is lost, and nearly all of the farmers are ruined. This can also be said of very many farmers everywhere on the bottom lands.

The little town of Cahokia, a short distance from Carondelet, is all under water and the inhabitants can move about only in skiffs. The previous estimate of the damage in this region is said to be much too low. It is now stated that fully ten thousand acres of wheat alone are from two to six feet under water, and as much more of corn, potatoes and other crops is submerged, causing a loss of $200,000. It is also stated that the St. Louis and Chicago road and the Belt Road, part of which extends to East Carondelet, have been damaged fully $50,000.

Travelling By Express.

From the Charlotte Journal.

Mr. O. M. Sadler, of the Southern Express Company, was in the city yesterday having in his charge two young girls, 9 and 11 years old, who recently arrived in this country from Brazil, and up to yesterday had been in charge of a relative at Rock Hill. The story of their travels is an interesting one. Some years ago a Mr. Scoonmaker, of Sunnum Hill, Pike county, Miss., went to South America and a few years afterwards his wife died, leaving the two children on his hands. He was soon attacked by consumption, and fearing to die there and leave his children alone, he sold out everything he had and bought them tickets to this country and sent them over here in charge of a friend. Their grandfather, Rev. L. Schofield, an old gentleman 70 years old, lives at Sunnum Hill, Miss., and was anxious to have the two children sent to him, but was in a quandary as to how to proceed, as they are so young to travel such a journey alone. Mr. Schofield is a Mason and through the Grand Master of the Lodge at Jackson, Miss., opened communication with Mr. M. J. O'Brien, General Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, laying the case before him. As a result, Mr. O'Brien instructed Mr. T. D. Gillespie, the superintendent, who at once arranged for their transportation to the old Mississippi home. The children were taken from here to Atlanta under the personal care of Mr. W. J. Crosswell and from there they are to be sent on their journey in charge of another specially appointed agent, with instructions not to leave them until they reach the arms of their grandfather. The girls are named Georgia Eunice and Edith L. Schofield. This is one instance of the benefits of Masonry, and one can but admire the action of a corporation that interests itself in two little waifs and cares so tenderly for them as the Express Company did in this instance.

Beecher was 70 last Sunday.

A Real Romance.

From the News and Observer

Forty years ago chapter i. of a romance in real life began in Wake county. A man in the vigor of some thirty years wooed a maid of twenty summers and a like number of winters, was accepted, and was happy. But the cup was dashed from his lips. She suddenly, with a quick change of fancy, threw him overboard for a fancied fault. Years passed on, as they invariably do. He married once, twice, thrice, and for the third time became a widower. She content with less variety, married once and then became a widow. Forty years had passed since that time of first love and estrangement when the leaf of Chapter ii. of the romance was turned. These old time lovers met but a few days since, in a store, casually, and were introduced. He bore with vigor the weight of his seventy years, she smiled sweetly and was buxom still for all her sixty summers. He asked her "would he see her," in the good old time "sparking" style, and asked further could they have a talk. She said not then, but invited him to call at her house. He did so, found Chloe willing and with fresh plighted vows became again her Strephon. And next the leaf of Chapter iii. of this "never true tale" of real life will be turned, as the announcement of the marriage of an old and esteemed citizen in a few days will show. Could a novel surpass the story in plot, and could there be a stronger proof of the old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction?"

A Sad Suicide.

A telegram to the Charlotte Journal from Reidsville, dated 22nd inst., says:

Our community was greatly shocked this afternoon to hear of the suicide by drowning of Col. Wm. E. Mebane, who has been quite a prominent citizen of our village for several years. This sad event occurred last night, it is supposed, as he left home yesterday evening in a despondent state of mind, growing out of financial troubles and to which he had been subject for some months. Apprehending something wrong in his case a party of about fifty or sixty men went in search of the wanderer, but could ascertain nothing in regard to the missing man until they discovered his hat floating on the waters of Wades mill pond about five miles from town. Thereupon a search was commenced, and his body, after several hours, was hooked up by one of the party.

About a half mile this side of the pond, at the residence of Mrs. Wade, he left his watch, pocket book, keys and knife by depositing them in a house trough, together with a note addressed to Mrs. Thomas Rankin, requesting that the articles should be delivered to his wife. A note was also found floating on the water addressed to his wife, in relation to the premeditated act. His body was taken to the residence of a Mr. Green, near Bethany Station. This mournful affair has cast a deep pall over our entire community.

E. L. Stewart, aeronaut, made an ascension in Missouri, in an old hot air balloon, which burst when it had attained the height of about 2,000 feet. The balloon and aeronaut came down with a rush and plunged into Bonne Femme Creek. Stewart's body was recovered.

It is said that the population of British India is now about 250,000,000, a population double that which was ruled over by Augustus Cæsar when he issued the decree that all the world should be taxed. The Empress of India rules over more Mohammedan subjects than does the Sultan of Turkey.

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that one end? Something like this, don't it?

"There are who touch the magic string,
And in rapt tones the music thrills,
Anon, from those who never sing,
The sighs which all their music fills."

"Yes, there are beautiful patterns in Dress Goods and your representative, "The pencil alone can paint, who can describe or supply such a variety as we show, but the other day we received from the city of New York, shipped by Mr. E. C. Whitaker, of Chapman, Stewart & Co., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I tried to know what prompted me to take Parker's Tonic. I did so, and the first dose I took I felt easier. This effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had only a slight cough, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. As a friend of mine who has asthma tell him not my name, that Parker's Tonic will cure it even after forty years. There was a man who occupied the place of this gentleman for the past twenty years.

This preparation, which has to compete with known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of PARKER'S TONIC. Because it is ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles containing the bulk of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S TONIC remain the genuine medicine if the fac-simile signature of HIRST & CO. is on the bottom of the outside wrapper.

ROTARY HARROW.

I have bought the county right for Chatham county for the sale of the celebrated ROTARY HARROW. These harrows are the best in use, and every farmer ought to have one. A model of it can be seen at London's store. For prices, &c., apply to JOHN S. CAMPBELL,

Pittsboro', N. C.

March 22, 1883.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } IN THE SUPERIOR
COUNTY OF CHATHAM. } COURT.

D. G. Fox against Alfred Matthews and Lou Matthews.

This is a special proceeding to condemn land for a mill site, and it appearing that Alfred Matthews has an interest in said land and is a non-resident, he is hereby notified to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of this court within 20 days after the service of this summons, and answer or demur to the plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

W. F. FOUSHEE,
C. S. C.

June 7, 1883.—4tw.

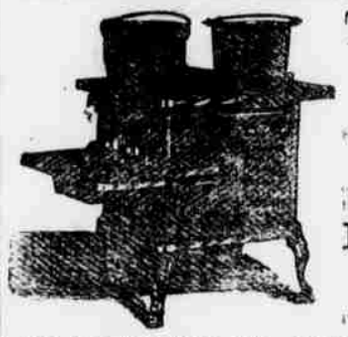
LAND SALE—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county I will sell at public auction, at the court-house door in the town of Pittsboro', on Monday the 2nd day of July next, three lots or parcels of land belonging to the late John T. Farrell, and situated about 3 miles east of Pittsboro', the lot containing 48¾ acres, one 3¼, and one 24¼. At same time and place I will also sell 2-9 interest in Haw River Academy and lot situated at Banks' Chapel.

TERMS—½ cash, balance in 6 months, secured by bond with approved security. Title reserved till payment in full.

W. H. HATCH,
Commissioner.

June 7, 1883—4tw.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.



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COOKING STOVE.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for this celebrated stove, announce to the public that over

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

of these Stoves have been sold, and that in each instance they have given

Entire Satisfaction.
PRICES VERY LOW.

☞ Write for Descriptive Catalogue and List of Purchasers.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LARGEST STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

June 28, 1883.

WHEN YOU COME TO
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LOOK FOR THE BLACK FRONT STORE AND THE SIGN OF
J. C. BREWSTER & CO.,
Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Farming Implements, &c., &c.
and buy your

COTTON HOES,
GRAIN CRADLES,
GRASS BLADES.

"KING COTTON"
COOK STOVE.

FARM BELLS,
PLOW LINES,
HARDWARE, &C.

Where you can get the
Most Goods and Best Goods for the Least Money.
AGENTS for and offering cheap to MERCHANTS

☞ DUPONT'S POWDER, all grades.
☞ HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. The best made.
☞ ETNA No. 1 PERFECT and ALADDIN SECURITY OILS.
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Write for prices. We give prompt attention to all communications and orders.

J. C. BREWSTER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

April 5, 1883.

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR,
COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED, HIGHEST PRICE AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

Fertilize Your Wheat if You Want it to Pay You.

1,500 SACKS AMMONIATED AND ACID PHOSPHATES,

The Best Fertilizer Made for Wheat and Oats, Now in Depot Ready for Shipment.

Send your orders to

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR.

Raleigh, N. C., September 7, 1882.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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NEW GOODS
FOR THE
SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

We offer a large and attractive stock of

Dress Goods, Silks, Black Goods, Dress Trimmings, Linens, Domestics, Gingham, Hosiery and Gloves.

Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, Gentlemen and Boys: Hats:

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House Keeping Goods, Carpets, Mattings, &c.

Everything NEW, CHOICE and DESIRABLE in the DRY GOODS line—at popular prices. Best goods for least money. Be sure to call when you are in Raleigh. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

March 15, 1883.

Fishing Tackle Department.
T. H. BRIGGS & SONS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Over ninety different sizes and kinds of HOOKS.

Japanese Bamboo Poles,
(largest and largest stock.)

GILL NETTING,
GILLING THREAD,
SEINE TWINE.

MINNOW DIP NETS,
NET RINGS,
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SPINNERS, SWIVELS,
POLE TIPS, POCKET SCALES.

We have the largest stock and sell at the lowest prices.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

EVERYTHING A FISHERMAN NEEDS.

THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,
LEADERS IN HARDWARE,
FISHING TACKLE, &C.

LAND Claims a specialty, and WARRANTS, ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. Large Stock, and HIGHEST PRICES Paid. Do you want to sell or buy? If so, write to A. A. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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embraces special despatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

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THE HOME

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cookery or economy suggested in this department is carefully tested by experts before publication. Exclusive letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housekeeper more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the industrious markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature to be found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Social News. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for one dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
in a weekly form,
Address
New York Herald,
Broadway and Ann Street, New York.

December 28, 1882.

C. C. HAMLET,
—WITH—
JOS. P. GULLEY,
OF RALEIGH, N. C.

We are daily receiving new goods for the Spring, such as Stephen's, Belser and Miles' gentlemen's hand-sewed Shoes, high and low cut, in all styles. Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' button Kid Shoes. We still keep the celebrated Pearl Shirt. Also Dress Goods, Domestics, bleached and unbleached, White Goods, Ribbons, Buttons, Spool Silks, Laces and Edgings, and all other goods kept in a full Dry Goods store. Remember we keep a full stock of Clothing. Call and see us when in our market.

April 12, 1883. 3mos.

J. L. ALLEN & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
Furniture, Sash, Blinds, Doors
—AND—
Builders' Material Generally.

Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.

Nov. 16, 1882. 6m.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.